

FROM THE
National Savings Bank.
Our Monthly Report.

This Report speaks for itself. The aggregate balance of deposits are now about two millions of dollars. This is a result of which we feel proud; not that it has been brought about by our unaided efforts—on the contrary it has chiefly been accomplished by the hearty and industrious co-operation of our friends among the depositors themselves. But we are proud to find that our arguments for the need of such a Bank as this were not misconceived; nor were our hopes vainly learned to avail themselves of the advantages it offers.

The results accomplished are worthy our pride. They are not wholly shown in the increase of deposits; we must also regard the new homes all over the South owned by the free and independent colored citizen, the habits of thrift, industry, prudence, and economy created and fostered by the inducements held out by our Bank.

Therefore, when we point to our present increased balance, we mean more earnestly and particularly to call attention also to these other matters, which we regard as embraced in the grand result and of more consequence than the mere heaping up of money.

The Cultivation of the Peanut.

From Report of Commissioner of Agriculture for 1885.

Though the peanut has been cultivated in Virginia to some extent from a remote date, it is only since the war that the crop has become of primary importance in the section of the State peculiarly adapted to its production. The greater part of Eastern Virginia was by turns occupied by both of the contending armies; and as nearly every farmer raised peanuts enough for his family, and some to spare, their merit became extensively known among the soldiers, so that when the armies were disbanded a knowledge of them was carried to every part of the country. It is doubtful to ascribe the extraordinary impulse given to their culture within the last few years. So rapid has been its extension that the crop of each successive year has been three fold greater than that of the year preceding, and at prices fully maintained. The crop of 1885, in Virginia, is estimated to have aggregated about three hundred thousand bushels, the average price of which was about \$2.75 per bushel. Such enormous profits in the present depressed condition of our agriculture are well calculated to keep up the ratio of increase for 1886, so that the product might be safely estimated at a million of bushels if it were not that many of the new planters have embarked in the business without an adequate knowledge of the conditions necessary to success.

The preparation of the soil, however, is shrouded in no mystery, while the subsequent culture is almost as simple and scarcely more expensive than that of corn. This may be inferred from the fact that some planters put as much as a hundred acres in peanuts, and not a few from thirty to fifty acres in addition to other crops.

Information Wanted.

Mary Virginia Thornton wishes to find her mother, Hannah Gatewood, her brother, Patrick Thornton, and her sisters, Ester Washington, Winna Thornton, and Sarah Ann Thornton, who, about eight years ago, lived at Millbank, King George county, Virginia, but who are now supposed to be in Washington, D. C.

Address: MARY VIRGINIA THORNTON,
Dover, N. H.

Items from the Branches.

BEAUFORT BRANCH.
BEAUFORT, S. C., June 14th, 1870.

A few facts from our Branch may prove interesting and encouraging to our depositors, and to those of other Branches. We have one depositor who at the close of the War had but the clothes on his back and sixty dollars in silver, hoarded up little by little through forty years of slavery and unrequited labor. That same man owns now 800 acres of land, nearly all paid for, runs three plows, hired last year 13 hands and raised 20 bushels good cotton and has money in the Bank besides.

Will our colored friends on these Islands and elsewhere strive to do as well. We have another depositor who at the very beginning of last season lost both his horses. For all this heavy loss, with no animal to work, and with only a feeble wife to help him in the field, and with the hoe alone, he raised 3000 pounds seed cotton (equal to 600 pounds ginned cotton) on 5 1/2 acres, 90 bushels corn on 3 1/2 acres, would have had more for the dry weather, and about 50 bushels sweet potatoes on 1/2 acre.

This will do for the present, and if any one wants a few more such I can accommodate him in a future letter.

NELSON R. SCOVILLE, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH.

That our Branch is steadily working its way into the confidence of the people is shown by the fact that fifty-one new depositors put away \$3,500 in the month of May; that in the same time there were two hundred and forty-three deposits amounting to nearly \$9,325, shows that our old friends are working well, and have confidence in us.

We know the disabilities under which our people struggle here; almost every useful occupation is shut against them, and that they save of their little earnings even these small sums, speaks well for their foresight. How excellent to have money in the Bank! It will drive care and sorrow from the door, and all will be bright and cheerful within. Save, then, now—begin to-day whilst health is yours. And then, too, a good fat pocket-book makes an easy pillow, makes foes of friends. Try it. Begin by depositing even five cents, and soon you will be able to put away dollars.

HORACE MORRIS, Cashier.

MEMPHIS BRANCH.

The prospect of this Branch is good; although many of the Branches are losing at this time, we have thus far steadily increased. Should we be able to keep above \$75,000 from this time until September, we shall accomplish much, and the prospect is good for it. There is an excellent prospect of a large crop this fall; and should it not fall, the colored people will stand upon a firm footing; and it requires but persistent work, constantly bringing before their minds the necessity of saving, and the advantages of our Bank to them, to enable us to reach \$125,000 by the first of January, 1871.

I have faith to believe the F. S. & T. Co. will yet become one of the most prosperous institutions in the world—and why should it not?

N. D. SMITH, Cashier.

MOBILE BRANCH.

Following is an exhibit of the business of this Branch to date:

Total deposits, \$629,771.31; total amount returned to depositors, \$558,363.54. The balance due 1,821 depositors is \$81,387.77. Net increase in the number of depositors during the past year, 550; net increase of savings for the

same period, \$31,000. Deposits for May, \$31,717.50; drafts for the month, \$22,237.93; gain for the month, \$9,479.57.

Amount of interest paid depositors in 1866, \$12,500; in 1867, \$28,140; in 1868, \$1,373.26; in 1869, \$1,712.39; March dividend, 1870, \$615.83; and special interest from January to June, \$58,822; total, \$4,154.20.

C. N. WOODWARD, Cashier.

NEWBURN BRANCH.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following items of the business of this Branch:

Deposits from May 16th to date (584), \$12,493.67; drafts from May 16th to date (514), \$12,675.25; total amount of deposits to date, \$241,242.30; total amount of drafts to date, \$295,570.94; balance due depositors June 16th, \$45,671.36.

These figures show that we have a pretty good balance on deposit, but we have not gained any during the month. We want you, friends, each one of you, to help us make a better report next month. You can if you will, and in this way: Let each man or woman who reads this put all the money that comes into their hands into the Bank. When they want to lay anything they need, draw out of the Bank just enough money to buy with, and no more. Use your own Bank as you do your pocket-book; pass off your earnings through it, and see how soon your Bank account will increase, and our reports change for the better.

C. A. NELSON, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14th, 1870.

Our friends and depositors see with pleasure the rapid advance of our bank in this city. The total amount due depositors was at the end of February, \$152,243.97. At the end of March, \$184,795.65. " " April, \$193,881.60. " " May, \$195,195.35.

An increase of \$42,951.38 in the three months. The colored people understand the advantages to be derived from the bank, and have a number of practical illustrations of these advantages in the shape of lots, cottages, drays, and horses, bought from savings at this Bank.

We have good news from the country, and expect that our deposits will be doubled after gathering in of the coming crop.

Very respectfully,
C. S. SALVINET, Cashier.

NORFOLK BRANCH.

We have opened 44 new accounts this month, (May, 1870), and 328 since January 1st, almost all are small accounts—just the kind of foundation on which to build up the people. A large number of our poor people have begun the plan of depositing regularly every week or month. Some bring one dollar a week, others five dollars every two weeks, or, in some cases, twelve dollars a month. One washerwoman has thus saved one hundred and fifty dollars since last June. Several draymen have saved enough to buy a horse and dray; and a few have purchased houses and lots.

We have very few capitalists—few who are able to put a thousand dollars in the Bank; but we have reasonable hopes, if the present system of savings continues, that in another ten years our "thousand dollar" men may be counted by hundreds.

No one doubts the soundness or safety of our National Savings Bank, but the people are slow to learn that ten times banked is a dollar saved, and that a dollar saved is as good as two dollars earned.

H. C. PERCY, Cashier.

RALEIGH BRANCH.

I am glad to say that our people are becoming more interested in the Savings Bank. Many white citizens who have been watching the operation of the Branch, have told me that they believe these Banks, created to benefit the colored people, are one of the best means that could have been inaugurated to elevate them. Many have already become depositors.

A great many of our depositors are purchasing homes. I can safely say that our Branch being established here has been one of the strong aids in this direction. Persons save money in our Bank who acknowledge they never should have saved it at home. I feel sure that before the close of this year the people of Raleigh will show, in a practical way, their high appreciation of this noble enterprise.

STANTON.

Total amount of deposits, \$80,772.22
Total amount of drafts, \$73,470.39
Balance due depositors, \$6,301.83

G. W. BARNES, Cashier.

Major Martin on the Freedman's Savings Bank.

The following report of an address made by his Honor Major Martin, at a meeting of the friends of the Freedman's Savings Bank at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26th, 1870, will be read with pleasure. We only regret that our space obliges us to condense it somewhat; we had hoped to find room for every word of it.

This bank is chartered by the Congress of the United States, it is the only bank (National) in existence with such a charter. The bank with all its branches, scattered throughout the Southern States, was specially designed to aid the colored people to save their earnings, and to give them the power to acquire property, and to make large purchases. In Orangeburg, South Carolina, hundreds of colored men have bought lands and are building and settling upon them. In a single day, in our Charleston Savings Bank, I took the record of seventeen freedmen who had bought their own farms, and for many of them the profits of a single year, bought a farm of seventy acres. What Northern laborer could do better?

I found on the Islands other clubs forming to do the same thing, and in a season when the crop had been destroyed, half their cotton. A leading cotton broker in Charleston told me that he thought nearly half the cotton on the Islands belonged to colored men. He had himself already one hundred and twenty-five consignments from them, and the amount of his sales on the Islands had reached over \$20,000. As I learned, the average of freedmen's crop, or share of crop, of Sea Island cotton is from three to six hundred pounds each.

Most exciting events have been in political matters, and we are seeing the worst side of things. Much, indeed, to be deplored among all classes, but leading men are preparing, as I can see, to accept what Congress will give them; these men will gradually allow the freedmen all their immunities. Wages for labor are too low, but prices must rise, and the large cotton crop of the next season goes to the planters but off strongly on payment for the "supplies," yet acknowledge that this is a debt of honor, and must be met, unless Congress will not. They are in a great hurry, and are hopeful of immediate collection.

General Anderson sends his compliments to you—a fellow student, I believe, at West Point—and assures me that he is interested in our work. He has said most cheerfully in obtaining facts, and tests strongly to what he says is "the magnificence of the colored man's progress." I presented him with your last report.

I have the honor to be yours, &c., very respectfully,
Gen. Supt. Ed. B. R. F. A. L.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

\$200, don't he save the balance? Now, that is the idea I want to get you to adopt and follow out. It is a simple one in arithmetic. In most cases the increased pay goes into extravagances and luxuries which are more injury than good. Looking at it from one point of view, the man whose receipts are thus increased is not a cent better off; he has only been able to disburse a little more money, which has passed through his hands, and he is no more benefited than the money of a bank or other corporation does the cashier through whose hands it passes.

It is hard to begin. I know how longingly a poor man looks forward to the luxury of indulgence in the purchase of the article which he is allowed him. I know how hopelessly every mother looks forward to the time when she may visit her neighbors in the dress and adornment of her children; so, when a little addition to the income arrives, it is already mostly spent.

"This is all wrong. Instead of these extravagant outlays, this money, and every cent possible from every other source, ought to be saved, put in order and become a permanent blessing. The time comes in every man's life when he is called upon to make a choice, and the sober realities of life are everywhere about them. Then what a comfort will it be to know that we denied ourselves and saved by it a home and comfort.

One of the first questions asked by a person who wishes to keep money in a bank is: "Is it safe?" I have no doubt many of you have heard the question asked in regard to our bank. I am glad of this public opportunity to answer it. I believe you will be satisfied that I tell you the truth—and that the Government of the United States, in whose bonds all the surplus is invested. The Branch here, and all the Branches everywhere, are responsible for this deposit. They have now a considerable surplus—I think could pay every dollar due to depositors and have nearly one hundred thousand dollars left. It is managed by upright men; men of the highest character, and of national reputation. If a bank was robbed or destroyed, your money would still be safe.

If a few years more shall roll round and our bank shall not have prospered to the extent of treble its present amount of deposits, then I shall have to acknowledge that I am disappointed, and that the colored people are not prospering as they ought.

I am sure there is some within my hearing who have been benefited by this bank. Numbers of houses and homes have been secured by those who, for a few months, have saved their few dollars every week. I appeal to them to come up and help us. Every man, woman, child, and girl, and boy, should be of explaining, urging, talking, and acting. Do it, my friends; work with energy and will. It is one of the best works you ever engaged in."

Condition of the Freedmen.

LETTER OF J. W. ALVORD

Sea Islands.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 13, 1870.

DEAR GENERAL: In Charleston and on Sea Islands plantations I had excellent opportunity of seeing the freedmen's condition. The statements of Mr. Pillsbury are exaggerations; extreme cases, as there are, would not justify his account of things.

I have visited the same class of plantations and negroes, and from all parties, have usually, a flat contradiction and denial of such allegations as he made, especially from the old planters and the more intelligent freedmen. As a very respectable old colored preacher said to me, "Whoever says such things don't speak de truth." Possibly, mothers and babes do not have the care which slavery gave them when the birth and life of a child was a matter of daily anxiety; but in spite of neglect and poverty, I have invariably seen around cabin doors respectable squads of juveniles—"children enough," everybody says.

Infantile, as such, is never known. An eminent Southern physician, whom I consulted, remarked that "the negroes, with their strong domestic affection, were incapable of such a crime."

Similar testimony comes from planters, freed men, preachers, cotton factors, and others, and officials of both parties. Among the latter are the mayors and chief of police in Charleston and this city. The people are poor, and their children die, as do the suffering poor everywhere, but not as the result of deliberate barbarity.

As to intemperance, there is certainly quite too much of it among the freedmen. Three reasons have been given me for its prevalence: 1st. In the interior the "whiskey wagons" permeating the country. 2d. The profligate sale of liquor at the towns and cities. 3d. The negroes now have money. The general admission, however, is that there is not as much drunkenness among the blacks as whites. Your friend, General Robert Anderson, chief of police of this city, (as did his first lieutenant), assures me that this is a work of much value to surveyors in the public land States, and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers, or other persons dealing in or locating public land.

Letters reminding the price of the book to Mr. Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies promptly.

Late Com. of the General Land Office, Savannah, Ga., has kindly sent me a copy of the Surveying Manual, containing many of the things I have in mind, and will be promptly sent in P. O. money orders, registered letters, or drafts.

J. H. HAWES,
Washington, D. C.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

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A NEW STATE.—Another State and another Territory are to be constructed. New Mexico believes she has attained the age and dignity of a State, and asks for admission into the Union. The House Territorial Committee, thinking her request reasonable, reports favorably upon it, and proposes to give her the name of Lincoln. Thus far well and good. But the same Committee also well and good, is recommending a new one on condition that the new purpose be so intimated, of calling the Territory Douglas, as "a compliment to the large number of Douglas Democrats who joined the Republican party." The Douglas Democrats, we hope, don't want a compliment at the expense or injustice of our semi-barbarian brethren in the Indian Territory.

Princeton College thus sums up the head-roll of its graduates: Students, 45; members of the Board of Trustees, 28; members of the Continental Congress, 28; President of United States, James Madison; Vice Presidents, Aaron Burr and Geo. M. Dallas; United States Senators, 48; members of House of Representatives, 112; Judges of State Courts, 32; Justices of the Supreme Court, 12; members of the United States Courts, 17; members of the United States Cabinet, 15; Foreign Ministers, 16; Governors and Lieutenant Governors, 42; United States District Attorneys and Attorneys General of States, 35; Judges of State Courts, 32; Justices of the Supreme Court, 12; members of the United States Courts, 17; members of the United States Cabinet, 15; Foreign Ministers, 16; Governors and Lieutenant Governors, 42; United States District Attorneys and Attorneys General of States, 35; Judges of State Courts, 32; Justices of the Supreme Court, 12; members of the United States Courts, 17; members of the United States Cabinet, 15; Foreign Ministers, 16; Governors and Lieutenant Governors, 42; United States District Attorneys and Attorneys General of States, 35; Judges of State Courts, 32; Justices of the Supreme Court, 12; members of the United States Courts, 17; 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